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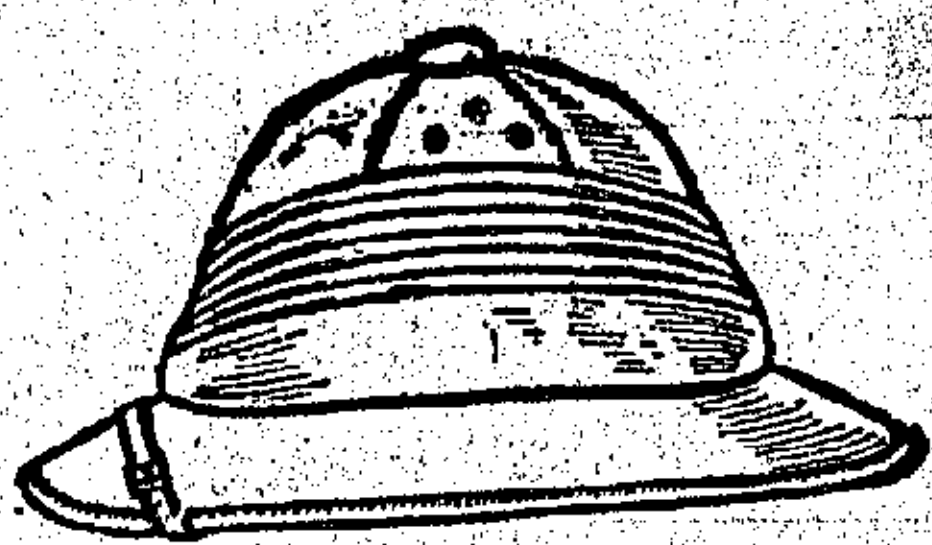
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(373)

## PEKING NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 10th.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

It looks as if China is about to declare war at last on Germany. The military governors of the provinces, having met in conference in Peking and expressed themselves in favour of the policy of the Premier, the hands of the latter have been strengthened so much so that the opposition or hesitation of the President has been overcome. All that remains now is to obtain the consent of Parliament. The majority in the House of Representatives and in the Senate is opposed to the Premier and is endeavouring to secure the downfall of the Cabinet for party reasons, so that there is just an element of doubt as to whether they will approve of the declaration of war, although they undoubtedly realise the advantage of China joining in the struggle against Germany. Much depends on the counsel of their party leaders. If they oppose the motion they will lay themselves open to the charge of unpatriotic action, whereas if they agree to it they will thereby strengthen the position of the Premier—a result which they would very much wish to avoid. Still, all things considered, I think that China will actually declare war within a few days.

That the Premier has a "winning way" in Parliament is demonstrated by the ease with which he secured the appointment of Li Ching-hsi as Minister of Finance, and it may be expected that he will induce Parliament to approve his policy in respect of the "third step." China will look to America for support. It would have been much more satisfactory from our point of view had China joined the *Entente*, as was urged, or quite a long time prior to the entry of America into the conflict.

THE NEW MINISTER.

To the surprise of many, both the House of Representatives and the Senate have approved of Li Ching-hsi as Minister of Finance in succession to Chen Chin-tao. The proposition was carried in both Houses with a substantial majority. This strengthens the Cabinet and strengthens the position of the Premier. Li could not be objected to by the Kuomintang as a monarchist, as he opposed Yuan Shih-kai's ambitious project although he was one of the four Sung-chan or close personal friends of the late Emperor-President. The mandate formally appointing him Minister of Finance was issued last night.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS.

A Bill has been submitted to both Houses of Parliament calling upon the Government to cancel the loan agreement with the Belgian syndicate for the construction of the Lung-Hai Railway and to negotiate a new loan in order to commence and complete the line, which is very much needed for the development of four provinces. This North-Western Grand Trunk system traverses four provinces, starting from Lanchow, in Kansu, and terminating on the seaboard. Its length is 4,000 li, roughly 1,300 miles, and it is divided into seven sections. The Government is urged to devise means for raising funds, as it is hopeless to await Belgian financing, but it is doubtful if the Belgian Government will sanction the cancellation of the loan. Should they do so, however, it is possible that one or other of the American syndicates seeking opportunities in China might be prepared to consider the proposition. The preliminary loan agreement with the Belgian Syndicate was signed in 1912 for a loan of 250,000,000 francs.

AMERICAN ENTHUSIASM.

American war energy and enthusiasm are revealed in Peking in the success of the volunteer movement and in the Red Cross work. A Country Fair is to be held on Saturday night in the American Legation, and the arrangements announced promise something more lively than any British function could ever hope to be. The advertisements make fine reading, patrons being invited to "hit the pipe," "bump the bump," "shoot the shoot," make the "slide for life," etc. It should prove a great draw.

RAIN AT LAST.

After a dry spell of nearly six months, Peking and district had its first rain this week, and the countryside rejoices. Farmers had become apprehensive as the heaven-sent moisture was delayed beyond the calendar period, and real injury to crops might have been occasioned had it not been for the late falls of snow. Everywhere the growth will be rapid in consequence, and the varying tints of green will make even this dull countryside beautiful for a short season.

## FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

It is decidedly interesting to find the Minister of Finance making suggestions aiming at the elimination of financial irregularities and directed against illegal claims of the revolutionary heroes. In a lengthy memorial, the Ministry advises the Government not to pay claims by foreign merchants to be indemnified for losses during the revolution unless these are supported by proofs, not to pay losses due to the moratorium, not to recognise local loans not reported to the Government, and not to admit claims for payments made in respect of the late monarchical movement. Quite good so far as it goes. But will the Ministry set its own house in order?

Hsu Shih-ying's resignation of the Ministry of Communications has been accepted, and there is a struggle among parties for this "fat" office. Tsen Chen-hsuan, one of the revolutionary heroes, is mentioned for the position, with the recommendation that while Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces he has been successful in dealing with officials convicted of bribery struck terror into the hearts of the old officials. But Tiger Chen's recent exploits in Canton have probably lost him a few friends in high places here, and his prospects of filling this important office cannot, therefore, be regarded as good.

EAST AND WEST.

The American College Club dinner at the Waichiao, on Saturday night was a remarkable gathering. There were nearly 400 present. Dr. Wu Ting-fang delivered a very interesting speech, in which he contrasted the fashion of the day with its acceptance of foreign ideas and his early years when he had to conceal his knowledge of the first of the foreign diplomatic students, is no conservative, for he gave his approval to mixed marriages. "Everything foreign is the fashion to-day. Most fashionable of all is to have foreign wives. This is good for China, I must admit. I am glad that some of our countrymen have married American wives. Our ladies marry Americans, foreigners, and especially Americans, continued Dr. Wu. "Learn to give and take. If we had foreign wives and foreign husbands, friendships could be more easily cemented. Affinity by marriage is an important factor. It goes a long way to improve friendly relations between two countries." His opinion may not be shared by either Westerners or Chinese, but it is none the less interesting.

PEKING GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY.

A long statement appeared in the *Peking Daily News* on Tuesday setting forth the steps taken for making the "University a fact." These include the dismissal of Professors who are not regarded as having the requisite attainments. The statement explains that the first three foreign professors whose services the Chancellor decided to dispense with happen to be Englishmen, and "it is unfortunate that they are unable to see eye to eye with Mr. Tsai Yuen-pai. They have protested to the Foreign Office, through the British Legation, in terms which seem to point to the suggestion that the intention of the new Chancellor of the University has been misunderstood." Reform which begins by dispensing with foreign professors suggests another name. It is only to be expected that in course of time Chinese professors will replace foreign professors, but the day has not yet come when it can be done with advantage to the students themselves.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

The members of the Peking Woman's Friday Club were specially favoured and specially delighted last Friday afternoon when they had the pleasure of listening to an exceedingly interesting address by Miss Carl on the subject of her experiences at the Court of the famous Empress Dowager of China. Miss Carl, it will be recalled, painted a full-size portrait of the late Dowager Empress, and thus enjoys the distinction of being the first artist to depict on canvas the features of any ruler of China.

Miss Carl is able to present as vivid pictures through her powers of narration as she could with her brush, and made the scenes of Court life which she described very real to her auditors. During her eleven months' residence at the Summer and Winter Palaces Miss Carl saw the great ruler in many moods. To her foreign guest she was always kind, considerate and womanly. Miss Carl told many stories which were new to most of her hearers, and afterwards touched on the Heavenly Mother's love of dress, of cleanliness, of dainty food, and her respect for the dignity of labour, and succeeded in presenting the august lady in quite an unusual and favourable light.

PRETTY CHINESE WEDDING.

What has been described as a "Westernised Chinese Wedding" took place at the Palace of Prince Na Tung on Monday, when Miss Tsao, daughter of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was married to Mr. Liu, eldest son of the Chinese Minister to Russia. The bride was robed in pink satin and was attended by four bridesmaids—two in foreign and two in Chinese costumes. The bride's car was escorted by a Military band. The young couple were addressed by various high Chinese officials, including the Premier, and afterwards exchanged rings. Then the wedding contract was signed by bride and bridegroom, and also by representatives of both families. The ceremony was attended by many of the Chinese officials, and several of the foreign Legations were represented.

A VISIT TO GERMANY.  
TERROR OF SUSPICION.

THE HAGUE, March 22nd.

"Germany has suffered all she can. I do not believe we can suffer much longer. Most Germans would prefer death to this kind of life—death or revolt. We cannot and will not continue to starve, and see our dear ones starve, and for what?"

This statement was made three days ago in Hamburg by a leading citizen to a special correspondent whom I sent to Germany to investigate the food conditions after thirty months of war. It reflects the feelings of nine Germans out of ten, or, as another German jocularly put it, "Our two watchwords are 'Enough' and 'More.' The first applies to the war, the second to food."

Germany, despite all her bluff, despite her super-organisation, has now reached the point where feeding stops and despair begins. My envoy visited Bremen, Hamburg, and gave six other North German cities. He remained in the country three weeks, and talked with many people of all classes, from munition workers to peasants, and to many women of great stations. The only answer he got, except from a handful of war maniacs, was—"Germany has lost the war. The best course would be to save what still remains to be saved of Germany."

He was also told that "if the war lasted until the summer, blood would run in streams in the German towns."

SUBSTITUTES.

My correspondent noted a tremendous difference from the conditions reported in the *Daily Express* on January 1st last. The German nation is now feeding on the beetroot used as a substitute for potatoes, vegetables, and cereals, and even for bread and meat. They are manufacturing all sorts of filthy substitutes for ordinary food. Substitutes for cheese, for marmalade, for bacon, for syrup, and for a thousand other articles are all sold in packages. When the contents were analysed it was found that the packages contained nothing but a mixture of beetroot, salt, and a little colouring matter.

The people poisoned by these dishonest goods are counted by thousands in every town. The Government was fully aware of the fraud, but declined to interfere as long as the contagious disease followed, for the absence of "substitutes" would expose the terrible shortage of all foodstuffs. The sale of these worthless "foods" not only helped the authorities to bluff the people, but also was a source of profit for the tradespeople and indirectly for the Government.

PROHIBITIVE RATES.

My correspondent visited famous restaurants in Hamburg, where he got fish for which he paid ten times the price paid for caviare before the war. The bread was uneatable, and no potatoes were to be had, and no vegetables except beets.

The same conditions prevailed in Bremen, except that he managed to get a tiny ration of potatoes by heavily bribing three waiters. What impressed him more than anything else was the sight on market day in Bremen of hundreds of women crying at market early, hoping to get provisions. Half an hour after the stalls opened all were empty, and most of the women returned home with empty baskets, and many with tears in their eyes.

Some were happy at the chance of buying bones. These are only obtainable by card, as they are generally sent to factories where the greasy substance is extracted and sent to munition factories. Bones are not sold in Bremen market at a higher price than meat in peace time. My correspondent also witnessed the children coming out of the public schools, all looked underfed, undergrown, and unhappy. All were unwashed, because of the lack of soap, and many of them had contracted tuberculosis. Within the last twelve months Bremen girls' schools have lost one-third of their pupils. Many were too weak to stand the strain of study, but the war only affects children. Grown people show signs of actual want of food, and men and women constantly faint in the streets and offices. The officials of the Bremen first aid institution are busy all day picking up fainting people.

HATED NAMES.

Everybody, without exception, expresses great dissatisfaction with the civilian authorities, especially with Schorlemer, Balocki, and Bethmann-Hollweg, the trio who are held responsible for Germany's misery, and who are now more blamed than "accursed England." Bremen women are often heard saying:—"If Schorlemer comes here he will be stoned."

Confidence in Hindenburg remains practically undiminished, but the number of those who know that Germany is making for disaster is increasing. Most of the men are away, either at the front, or in the factories, or in the prison camps abroad, and the women are entrusted with the impossible duty of keeping the home fires burning without fuel. Revolutionary ideas among women have increased in the proportion of one thousand to one. It was owing to the fact that women wrote revolutionary letters to their husbands in the trenches that the authorities practically stopped correspondence except as the regulations say, "to express wishes for good health and victory."

Germany's women are determined to bring the war to an early end at any price. The number of those locked up in goal "in their own interest" runs into four figures weekly.

TERRORISM.

Another remarkable symptom of Germany's present state of mind is the increase of terrorism and in anonymous denunciations. This act of cowardice was always a typical German trait, but the war has turned it into a habit, and it is unscrupulously encouraged by the police authorities. Everybody denounces everybody else—the servant her master, the employee his employer, and always anonymously. Life thereby becomes intolerable to anybody but Germans, and the few neutrals remaining in Germany are leaving rapidly. Hamburg's Danish and Dutch colonies are now reduced practically to nothing.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

The War Cabinet has sanctioned the proposal of the First Commission of Works (Sir Alfred Mond) to set up a National War Museum, the purpose of which is to collect and ultimately exhibit naval and military trophies, books, maps, posters, etc., dealing with the war. The following committee has been appointed in order to carry out the scheme:

Chairman (ex-officio).—The First Commissioner of Works.

Director-General.—Sir Martin Conway.

Representative of the Admiralty.—

Commander C. C. Walcott, R.N.

Representative of the War Office.—Mr.

B. E. Cubitt (Assistant Secretary to the War Office).

Representative of Ministry of Munitions.—Colonel J. R. Stansfeld

(Chief Technical Officer in the Department of Munitions Inspection).

Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P.

Professor C. W. Oman (Chichele Professor of Modern History Oxford).

Curator and Secretary.—Mr. Charles

J. Poulkes (Curator of the Armouries of the Tower of London).

It is hoped that all public bodies and private individuals who have objects of national interest connected with the war will communicate with the Secretary, National War Museum, his Majesty's Office of Works, Storey's-gate, S.W. No exhibit should be sent till the secretary has first been communicated with.

## ALLIES' HIGH COURT.

TO PUNISH ATROCITIES.

A member of the French Parliament, M. Ignace, Deputy for the Seine, has initiated a motion:

Requesting the Government after agreement with the Allied Governments to constitute a high court of justice of the Allies, whose mission it will be to try the responsible authors of the crimes of all kinds committed by the enemy during the war. Retribution for all these atrocities will come as sure as fate, and will be terrible, but that will not be enough. We shall require also that all those who committed them, who ordered them to be committed, or allowed them to be committed with suffer personal punishment. We must at once lay the foundation of such a high court of the Allies which will immediately collect evidence, and which will be ready to sit at the cessation of hostilities. The first paragraph of the peace preliminaries must enact that all persons accused by this high court must be delivered up to it for trial. The high court will thus be the first tangible and active realisation of that society of nations for which President Wilson calls.

PLOTTERS SENTENCED IN  
U.S.A.CONSPIRACY TO BETRAY BRITISH  
ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCES.

Albert Sanders and his assistant, Carl Wunnenberg, were sentenced at New York recently to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 each for conspiring to send spies to England.

The judge severely condemned the prisoners for their anti-American acts, and declared that only the fact that they had pleaded guilty prevented the imposition of the maximum sentence.

District Attorney Knox, addressing the court, said the defendants had conspired with agents to go to England in the guise of newspaper men and report by means of invisible ink the location of anti-aircraft defences and other military secrets.

He added:—"This is simply another link in the vast and mighty chain of willful violations of American laws to serve the German Empire. These men have never served their empire better than by pleading guilty and shielding those whom we desired to question."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Will be worn on Patrol Duty on and from Friday, May 11th. Under Standing Order 103, black foot-wear only is to be worn by all Constables. Sergeants and senior ranks will wear white boots with Summer uniform.

Helmets are to be obtained through Central Station only. Members should not call at Central for new uniform until warned by Equipment Officers. The latter are kept advised as to what equipment is ready for issue.

JOINED.  
Water Police—P.C. 490 C. J. Roe.  
(Sd.) F. C. JESSIE,  
D.S.P. (K).

10th May, 1917.

## LOOPED THE LOOP SIDEWAYS.

A remarkable feat of airmanship was performed recently at Brooklands. An instructor looped the loop sideways, the wings of the machine revolving like windmills. He began when at an altitude of 1,300 feet, and made his plane revolve until it came within 200 feet of the ground. He then righted his machine and again flew upwards.

Hamburg's harbour is naturally the saddest spot in Hamburg, though the hippyde are buzzing with activity. Herr Bollin's new scheme for the quick building of freighters seems to have caught the fancy of the leading shipping concerns, and all are building ships for use in peace.—*Daily Express*.



**CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER.****LEGAL ARGUMENT AT HONGKONG MARINE COURT.**

Two Counsel appeared at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday in connection with an enquiry into certain charges against a Chief Engineer, Capt. R. M. de la Sala, of the s.s. *Pheumphen*, charged the Chief Engineer of the vessel, W. J. Stokes, with disobedience and misconduct.

The Court was composed of Commander Beckwith (President), Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Capt. B. H. Rolfe (Marine Superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.), and Mr. D. McDermott (Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.).

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. L. Shenton), appeared on behalf of the Captain, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) represented the Chief Engineer.

At the outset Mr. Pollock raised preliminary objections to the holding of the enquiry. He contended, in the first place, that the Chief Engineer had not had a proper notice served on him under rule G. of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance.

Commander Beckwith reminded Counsel that these rules were repealed on March 30th, and new ones had been put in.

Mr. Pollock then remarked that if that were the case the regulations would be absolutely unworkable. He also went on to point out that no distinct charges had been made in the statement which had been forwarded to H.E. the Governor in connection with the case; the statement merely covered three or four months; there were no specific charges. He had the right, as representing the Chief Engineer, to have proper charges formulated. The statement which had been sent to the Governor could not be said to be a charge. The Chief Engineer, also, did not receive the document until 12.45 p.m. the previous day, and even then there was a blank in the constitution of the Court of Enquiry; the notice was therefore incomplete.

Commander Beckwith remarked that difficulty had been experienced in getting a full court, but three was a *quorum*.

Mr. Pollock also went on to submit that Commander Beckwith could not preside over the Court, because, in the statement made by the master of the vessel, it was shown that he had reported the matter to the Harbour Master. That meant that the President of the Court had heard *ex parte* statement, and therefore he should not preside. The Second Engineer of the same vessel, added Counsel, wanted to leave the ship. That was also reported to the Harbour Master, who sent the Second Engineer a chit saying he would have to remain on the vessel. In the statement made, also, the Captain had hinted that the Chief Engineer was rather apt to interfere in things of that kind. Also, in all his (Mr. Pollock's) experience, and he had had about 30 years of it, he had never heard of two Captains being plaintiffs, as seemed to be the case in that particular matter.

Commander Beckwith—One is a witness.

Mr. Pollock contended that the statement showed that there were really two plaintiffs, and that went up to the Governor as one of the grounds for the enquiry. If there were not two plaintiffs, then the statement should not have gone up to the Governor.

Mr. Sharp contended that the new regulations must be a complete reply to his friend's objections. The statement which had been forwarded to the Governor was one made by the Captain of the vessel; that was the statement on which that investigation had been ordered. That was the only document they were obliged to send, and the only document they could, with propriety, send and it was the document which was sent. As to the question whether Commander Beckwith could preside over the Court, he thought that he was the only person who could, with propriety, preside. The Governor had directed him to preside, and therefore he had to preside. Under those circumstances he had nothing more to say.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.****THEFT FROM NAVAL YARD.**

One month's hard labour was the sentence imposed upon a Chinese employed at the Naval Yard, who was found guilty of a charge of stealing brass tacks.

**LOTTERY TICKETS.**

When found in possession of 151 lottery tickets a loki stated that he, along with other people, had bought them. His story was not believed, and he was ordered to pay \$25.

**ENTERPRISE REWARDED.**

A coolie who was employed in removing iron from an iron dealer's shop conceived the idea of making money quickly. He managed to get hold of the time-book, as a result of which he drew "sub" of \$15 with which he said he was going to pay some of the workmen. Of course, he did not do so, as a result of which he appeared before the Magistrate and was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

**ASSAULT AT WEST POINT.**

The case in which a tea-house attendant was charged with assaulting a ratten worker in the Hop Hing barber shop at 388, Queen's Road West was resumed before Mr. Wood.

It was alleged that on the night of April 28th, whilst the complainant was walking in Queen's Road West, he was chased by several men armed with knives and iron bars. The complainant took refuge in the Hop Hing barber shop, but his pursuers followed him into the shop, assaulted him and ran away. A Chinese constable arrested the defendant, whom the complainant charged with being one of his assailants. As the complainant had received a dagger wound in the abdomen, he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Davidson, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After evidence was heard, the charge was amended to one of common assault and the case adjourned for further hearing.

**FAREWELL TO SERGT. BEATWELL.****H.K.S.B. R.G.A.**

On the occasion of the departure of Sgt. (I.G.) Beatwell, H.K.S.B. R.G.A., for active service with the Egyptian Force a farewell concert was given in Gun Club Barracks, at which a large number of his friends assembled to give him a hearty send-off. During the evening Sgt. (I.G.) Beatwell was the recipient of a presentation from his comrades of the H.K.S.B. European Staff.

Amongst those who contributed to the success of a most enjoyable evening Mr. Gr. Rasmussen (at the piano), P. O. Bennett, R.N., Mr. Gr. Bradley, R.G.A., C.Q.M.S. Hole, Serjts. (I.G.) Bunt, Rivers, and Harris, H.K.S.B. R.G.A., Mr. Graham and others.

The Staff of the H.K.S.B. desire to express their thanks to the Committee of the Services Entertainment Fund for the grant towards the cost of refreshments, etc.

The Staff of the H.K.S.B. desire to say. The Chief Engineer had had all he was entitled to in the statement which had been submitted; that was really only a small ground of complaint. The Governor had read that document, and on that document he had ordered that enquiry to be held.

Mr. Pollock—But no charges have been made; no charges of incompetency, or anything which can possibly be considered to be a charge.

Mr. Sharp went on to say that the document gave all that was necessary for the holding of the enquiry, even though it did not refer specifically to allegations of misconduct against the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Pollock then remarked that he had been absolutely amazed at his friend's argument. They were dealing with what was really a penal matter, and no specific charge had been made. They had a right to have the charges definitely formulated so that they might know what charges the prosecution had framed against them. The incidents referred to in the statement extended from January up to the present month. Various allegations were made, but no dates were given. He asked that he should know definitely what the charges were, and on which dates the alleged offences were committed.

Commander Beckwith said he agreed with Mr. Pollock that dates should have been entered for the charges which had been made. He also agreed with Mr. Pollock that as he (Commander Beckwith) had heard Capt. de la Sala on several occasions in connection with that matter, that another President should preside over the enquiry. For those reasons he proposed to adjourn the enquiry *sine die*.

**SPORTS.****HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.**

The following matches are due to be played in the above league on Saturday:—

**DIVISION I.**

United Services v. H.K.C.C., K.C.C. "A" v. Chinese Recreation "A" Vanguard v. University "A"

**DIVISION II.**

L. R. C. v. Y.M.C.A. (C), Craigengower v. K.C.C. "B" Chinese Recreation "B" v. Naval Yard, University "B" v. Civil Service, Club de Recreio v. Kowloon Dock Yard.

Kowloon "B" will be represented by the following:—C. W. Jeffries and R. Anderson, C. Stapleton and J. Ralston, J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury.

**HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.****PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.**

Two more games, in the Professional Pairs, were decided yesterday in the Hongkong C. C. Tournament. Before a fairly large crowd, on the War Charities Court, Green and Dodwell beat the brothers Hancock in the third round, 3-6, 6-2, 8-6, and Nisbet and Fletcher, in a semi-final game, beat Winkler and Jonckheer, 6-4, 6-1. Some good all round tennis was witnessed in the first game. Dodwell commenced somewhat weakly, and chiefly because of this the brothers Hancock won the opening set. After this Dodwell improved, played splendid tennis, and, with Green a very reliable partner, the brothers Hancock found their opponents too good for them. They looked like making a fight of it in the third set, but, after the scores stood at five all, Harry Hancock did some things which were very weak, and Green and Dodwell went on to win fairly easily. Nisbet and Fletcher were always the better pair, and had no real difficulty in passing into the final. They will have to meet the winners of Green and Dodwell v. Soeters and Verney.

**HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.****THE MATCH AGAINST SHANGHAI.**

The team to shoot for the Colony in this match, to take place, weather permitting, at King's Park Range on Saturday, 19th instant, will be:—Q.M.S. Black, (R.E.), Mr. Brook, (Dockyard), Cpl. Carpmel, (H.K.V.R.), C. F. O. Cree, (Navy), Mr. Elson, (Dockyard), Mr. Franks, (A.S.P. (R), Mr. Goodman, (Dockyard), Mr. Heath, (Taikoo), Pte. Jenkins, (H.K.V.R.), Cpl. Lyons, (H.K.V.R.), Q. M. S. Mackay, (H.K.V.R.), Mr. Simpson, (Taikoo).

Umpires:—Major Wakeman, H.K.V.R. Capt. Northcote, H.K.V.R. (Retd.) Reserves:—Sgt. G. H. M. Binnerman, (H.K.V.R.), Capt. Murray Scott, (Taikoo), Sgt. Grimmett, (H.K.P.), Mr. Eldridge, (Taikoo).

At the conclusion of the match the Belfrage Shield will be presented to the H.K.V.R. team, the winners of the League for the 1916/1917 season.

Eight teams entered for the League 1916/1917, but the Shropshires withdrew after their first match in which they were defeated by the Dockyard Rifle Club. The final placings were:—

	Matches Won	Lost
1.—H.K.V.R.	6	0
2.—Dockyard Rifle Club	5	1
3.—Police and Police Reserves	3	3
4.—Naval Team	3	3
5.—H.K.V.C.	2	4
6.—R. E.	1	5
7.—Taikoo	1	5
8.—Holders of the Shield	0	6

**EMPIRE DAY SHOOT.**

In addition to the usual teams competing in the Empire Day shoot organised by the Hongkong Police Reserve, it is understood that teams will be entered representing the Dockyard Defence Corps and the U.S.A. warship *Helena*.

The following revised conditions as to the use of aperture sights are published for the information of competitors:—  
(a) Aperture sights may be used in any or all of the Practices—Deliberate, Snapshooting or Rapid.  
(b) A Competitor using an aperture sight, whether at one or all of the practices, will be penalised 5 per cent. This will be deducted from his grand total score.

It is further notified that the ordinary deliberate "marking" for Bisley figure targets will be adopted at the Snapshooting and Rapid at 200 yards. All competitors will be the guests of the Police Reserve atiffin.

**MACAO NOTES.**

MACAO, May 9th.

The Chinese are preparing on a grand scale for the processions which should take place on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th June. Subscriptions already amount to over \$20,000.

The Sian-ke junk went down with some hundred passengers aboard near the Seong-ma-chock. Many are reported missing. It is understood that the day before the accident there was no other junk coming from Sian-ke, and as a consequence this junk was crowded.

Many new houses are being built just now and people are wondering upon what basis the F.W.D. frame their regulations. In some of the broad streets the order has gone forth that the houses must be set back two or three metres. In the narrower streets apparently no attempt is being made to provide a wider thoroughfare.

**FAIR-ESTERN MEN AND THE WAR.**

Mr. David Brand has been wounded, but is doing well.

Captain Hugh Martin has been promoted Major in the R.F.A.

Claude Trenchard Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis of Shanghai, has passed out of Sandhurst Military College and has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Kents.

Brigadier-General Berkely Vincent, C.M.G., who has been given a brigade command, took part in the China War, 1900 (medal), and was an attaché of the Japanese army in Manchuria during the campaign of 1904-05 (Japanese war medal) and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th).

Captain Edward Percy Turner, Royal Field Artillery (killed in action on March 19th), went home from Japan, at the outbreak of the war and joined the R.F.A. in March, 1915. He had been at the front since June of that year. Captain Turner leaves a widow and a daughter.

Mr. A. S. Wheeler, formerly Mining Adviser to the Chinese Government, has joined the Railway Construction branch of the Royal Engineers, and has received his commission as 2nd-Lieutenant, after undergoing a six weeks' course at Longmore. He expected to be at the front by the time his letter reached China.

Chief Artificer Engineer Joseph Farrer, R.N., whose death in action has taken place, was serving on the *Thistle*, China squadron, when the *Thistle* was broken out. He served on the *Thistle*, the *Triumph* (flagship), and two other flagships, and took part in the Eastern Mediterranean operations and the battle of Jutland.

Sgt. Wood, 4th Black Watch, formerly of the staff of the *North China Daily News*, who was wounded in the leg, is now getting ready for further service. As an outcome of the raid in which he was wounded, Sgt. Wood was strongly recommended for, and is to receive, a commission, and also the Military and Distinguished Conduct medals. In February Sgt. Wood met Capt. Barry, R.F.A., late of the 8th V. Artillery, in London.

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN OSAKA.****YEN 13,000,000 DAMAGE.**

A terrible explosion occurred at Osaka on May 5th in godown "G" of the Tokio Soko Company. It was caused by potassium chloride, and nitre. There were four other explosions in quick succession and a great fire followed. Sixteen warehouses were destroyed and 250 houses were wrecked or destroyed. The loss (says the correspondent of the *Y.C. Daily News*) is estimated at Yen 13,000,000. Fifty people were killed and several hundreds injured. There are many missing, who are believed to have been blown into the river and drowned. The Meiji, Kioto, Yokohama, Nippon, Kobe, Phoenix, Guardian, London and Lancashire, Commercial, Norwich, Scotch, Union and Chiyoda are the Fire Insurance Offices chiefly affected.

**SEVERE HAILSTORM IN SHANGHAI.**

A storm visited Shanghai on May 3rd which is described by the Chinese as without parallel for fifty years. Several hundred thousand dollars worth of glass was broken by the prodigious hailstones that poured down. Unfortunately there is not a great stock of glass in the Settlements and it will be some time before the whole of the damage can be made good. A considerable amount of damage is reported to the crops around Shanghai and many of the gardens in the Settlements have been denuded of their best plants, which in most cases have been stripped bare of their foliage, while the streets were thickly strewn with leaves knocked off by the storm.

**SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.**

By the kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo, a special entertainment will be given in the Theatre Royal this evening, one-half the gross proceeds of which will be given to the above fund, which is fully proving its usefulness, and it is hoped that the result of the entertainment will fully come up to the generous intention of Mr. Maurice Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo.

**INTIMATIONS****LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.****AERTEX CELLULAR.**  
THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

WE HAVE ALL SIZES IN "AERTEX"

**UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,**

UNDERVESTS FROM \$2.00 PER GARMENT

**EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHTS IN DAY AND TENNIS SHIRTS.****KHAKI SHIRTS**  
WITH COLLAR ATTACHED.**NON-ACTINIC Lisle THREAD "AERTEX"****UNDERVESTS AND GOLF SHIRTS**

MADE FROM RED YARNS WHICH HAVE BEEN CHEMICALLY TESTED AND PROVED TO BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE HOTTEST SUN

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.****DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.**

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen

San Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CULINARY IN CANTON 1100.

SINCERE CO. LTD.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

Lager Beer brewed.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 544

**CURTAINS**

Hemstitched, Frilled and Scalloped  
Madras Muslins,  
Book Muslins, Fillet Nets,  
Combination Nets,  
Hemstitched Harness Muslins,  
Nottingham Lace Curtains.

**CURTAINS**



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NOS 3 & 4 B. ROBINSON ROAD.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[622]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
of Members will be held in the Club  
House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY,  
23rd May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.  
By Order,  
K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary. [624]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LTD.  
AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May,  
to THURSDAY, 14th June, 1917, both days  
inclusive.  
The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will  
be paid to shareholders on and after the 20th  
May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates  
for endorsement.  
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers. [625]  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN  
DOLLARS, current in this Colony,  
for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London  
Commission of His Majesty's Treasury,  
London, up to and for the sum of £50,000,  
will be received by the TREASURY CHEST  
OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,  
until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th May, 1917.  
The Tenders to state the total amount (in  
Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer  
will be made for less than £100.  
The Tenders to be in duplicate and in sealed  
covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST  
OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,  
and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT  
BILLS, ETC."  
The right to accept or reject any or all of the  
Tenders is reserved.  
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on  
application.  
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby  
notified that having regard to the provisions of  
the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George  
III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender  
is subject to the express condition that no  
Member of the British House of Commons  
shall be admitted to any share or part in or  
benefit to arise from the Contract, thereby  
made for the allotment of such (Bills).  
The provisions in question do not apply to  
Contracts entered into by an incorporated  
Company in its corporate capacity and made  
for the general benefit of the Company.  
F. J. THURSBY, PERMANENT, Lt. Colonel,  
Treasury Chest Office, A.P.D.  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917. [628]

## THEATRE ROYAL

By kindness of Mr. MAURICE E.  
BANDMAN and Mr. CHUNG LING  
800.  
A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT  
will be given on FRIDAY, May 11th.  
"IN AID OF"  
THE SERVICES  
ENTERTAINMENT FUND.  
ONE-HALF OF THE GROSS PROCEEDS  
will be given to the FUND.  
BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIE'S.  
PRICES 83, 82 & 81.  
Come and see the famous ILLUSIONIST,  
who combines the MAGIC OF EAST and  
WEST, and SO help the FUND.

REMARKABLE WORK DONE  
BY  
DR. AND MRS. McCANDLISS.

WE, Members of the Community of Hainan,  
are grateful to Dr. AND Mrs. Mc-  
CANDLISS for the good service which they  
have rendered to this Colony.  
Dr. McCANDLISS was sent to this Island  
30 years ago by the Presbyterian Mission of  
America for the purpose of establishing a  
Hospital for the poor folk. He has shown the  
greatest skill in his work and very few of his  
patients leave the Hospital without being  
cured.  
We are also indebted to Mrs. Mc-  
CANDLISS, a sympathetic and tender-hearted  
woman, for the establishment of a School for  
Boys and Girls at Kowloon, where previously there  
was no Girls' School in existence, although  
it is the great commercial centre of Hainan.  
The benefit we have received from both  
Dr. AND Mrs. McCANDLISS is so great that  
we cannot but express our thanks through  
your valuable columns to them and to the  
Presbyterian Mission in America.  
THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF  
HAINAN. [611]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamers  
"SHIMAN". Manila \$250 Philippine  
currency.  
Apply—  
18, NATHAN ROAD,  
Kowloon. [620]

WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4',  
preferably electrically driven.  
Apply—  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [620]

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),  
the 11th May, 1917, commencing at 11  
a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,  
A Large Quantity of Burroughs &  
Wellcome's Tablets (various assortment),  
Kepler's Malt and Oil, Allen Hanbury's  
Byno Preparations, Patent Medicines,  
Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also,  
A Large Quantity of French and Ameri-  
can Perfumes and Soaps.  
N.B.—The above sale offers an unique  
opportunity to hospitals and private  
dispensaries, as the goods are in fine  
condition and are only being sold owing  
to the labels being slightly stained by  
water.  
On View from MONDAY, the 7th May,  
1917.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer. [638]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions from the Liquidators of  
Messrs. JEREM & Co. in pursuance of an  
order of the Hongkong Government to  
sell by public auction at 3 o'clock (Noon)  
on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July,  
1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hong-  
kong, and being RURAL BUILDING  
LOT No. 19,  
IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The  
Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, with an area of  
124,038 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot  
No. 19.  
The Lot is held for the unexpired re-  
siduum of a term of 76 years created therein  
by an indenture of Crown Lease dated  
the 23rd day of April, 1896.  
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to  
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer. [637]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of  
Hongkong, MESSRS. HUGHES &  
HOUGH have received instructions to  
sell by Public Auction,  
On MONDAY,  
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M.,  
at their Sales Room, Ice House  
Street, Victoria, Hongkong:  
The Following VALUABLE LEASE-  
HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria,  
Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground  
situated at Victoria aforesaid and known  
and registered in the Land Office as  
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101  
and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT  
NO. 101. Together with the messuages,  
erections and buildings and buildings  
thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road  
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Terms 999  
years created by a Crown Lease dated  
the 8th day of April, 1896.  
Area in respect of Section "A" of  
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Pro-  
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.  
Area in respect of Section "B" of  
Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Pro-  
portion of Annual Crown Rent \$67.75.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators of  
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,  
or to  
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY  
LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is  
opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC  
BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June,  
1917.  
The price of issue is 85 per cent.  
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other  
taxations.  
The Loan is issued for 55 years and will  
be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning  
in December, 1922.  
The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the  
26th March, 1927.  
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th  
March and the 26th September.  
Interest on the loan runs from the 26th  
March, 1917—interest from that date to be added  
to the price of issue.  
Special favourable rates will be quoted for  
Russian Exchange.  
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free  
of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be for-  
warded free of postal expenses.  
The Bank is ready to give every facility to  
subscribers in the shape of advances against the  
Bonds.  
G. TISDALL,  
Manager. [609]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED  
CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS.  
500 Stamps for \$0.10 | 4000 Stamps for \$2.48  
1,000 " " " " | 2,500 " " " " | 3.00  
2,000 " " " " | 125 | 10,000 " " " " | 5.00  
GRACA & CO.,  
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,  
Hongkong. [624]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS of the  
above Company will be held at the Company's  
Office, St. George's Building, at 11 A.M. on  
FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a  
Statement of Accounts to the 31st December,  
1916, and the Report of the General Manager  
and Consulting Committee, and to elect a  
Consulting Committee and Auditor.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 5th instant to the  
18th May, both days inclusive.  
THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,  
W. G. DABRY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [608]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
Certificate No. 5/NS 1886 dated  
Hongkong 21st February, 1912, for Three  
Shares numbered 67588, 18321, and 68968  
registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS  
NEVES BASTO has been LOST or STOLEN,  
and should this Certificate not be produced to  
the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917,  
a New Certificate for the shares will be issued,  
and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1886  
will thereafter be treated by this Corporation  
as Null and Void.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [600]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the Members of the  
Hongkong Club will be held in the Club  
House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at  
5.15 P.M.  
BUSINESS:—As set forth in the Notice  
posted in the Hall of the Club.  
By Order,  
E. DES VUEUX,  
Secretary. [610]  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"A" RDSEAAL, No. 118, THE PEAK,  
newly done up.  
Apply—  
CHATER & MODY,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
[614]

TO LET.

N. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK,  
Furnished.  
Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Buildings. [61]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready  
for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in  
Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Voeux Road.  
[602]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable  
SHOPS situated in Ice House Street,  
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-  
structed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central.  
[602]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road,  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton  
Terraces,  
HOUSES on Shamsen, Canton.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[618]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.  
TO LET OR FOR SALE.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with  
wharf area of 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal  
Storage or erection of Godowns.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [629]

TO LET.

N. 55, ELGIN STREET.  
For Summer Months. No. 51, PEAK (Six  
Rooms House), Furnished.  
No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Naibao Road,  
Kowloon.  
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE  
SHOP, CREST & PAIR  
No. 39, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with  
entrance on Conduit Road.  
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VUEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK  
(Unfurnished).  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [610]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.  
Apply to—  
FURUKAWA & Co.,  
20, Des Voeux Road Central.  
[621]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
E  
THE PREMIER SCOTCH  
OF THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED  
BY ITS  
EXCELLENT QUALITY  
NOT BY EXPENSIVE  
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE 616. [12]

MARRIAGE  
STURD—LITTLE—At London, on March  
24th, Capt. A. W. STURD, K.O.Y.L.I.,  
and Shanghai, to UNA VESTINA LITTLE,  
B.Sc.

DEATH  
HARRISON—At St. Mary's Hospital,  
Shanghai, on May 6th, WILLIAM  
JAMES HARRISON, Chief-Engineer,  
Customs Revenue Cruiser "Ping-  
Ching," aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 11TH MAY, 1917.

OCEAN HARBOURS OF THE  
FUTURE.

In a comprehensive report on the in-  
fluence of the Yangtze estuary on the  
Whangpoo, which Mr. H. von HEINEN-  
STAM, Engineer-in-Chief to the Whang-  
poo Conservancy Board, has issued recent-  
ly, there is a passage of peculiar interest  
locally in view of the fears expressed  
lately that if the Germans are excluded  
from Hongkong for a term after the war  
they will offer a serious menace to the  
prosperity of the Colony from some ad-  
jacent port. In sketching the lines upon  
which the world's trade and communica-  
tions are likely to develop in relation to  
commercial ocean harbours, Mr. von  
HEINENSTAM says the main features of  
such development appear to him to be an  
increasing need for greater speed and  
comfort for travellers, rapidity of trans-  
it and handling of cargoes, and a  
generally increased efficiency, which will  
spread from the Atlantic to all oceans  
and continents within a couple of decades.  
This will be accompanied by a general  
increase in the dimensions of ships, and  
to anyone conversant with the develop-  
ments that have taken place in naval  
architecture "a draught of from forty  
to fifty feet is a certainty in the near  
future, although the average draught  
will naturally increase at a slower rate."  
The principal ocean traffic lines will be  
focused upon first-class harbours with  
proportionately developed mechanical

appliances for handling cargo and  
facilities for distributing it, and there  
will be general concentration of the cor-  
responding trade and business at these  
places. "The difficulty and enormous  
cost of providing and maintaining such  
first-class harbours in positions with the  
necessary inland communications, hinter-  
land, and trade facilities already in  
evidence will make it impossible even for  
large nations to maintain more than a  
few, or perhaps only one, such first-class  
harbour." Mr. von HEINENSTAM points  
out that it takes many years to prepare  
for the execution of large harbour im-  
provements, to weigh the different  
possible projects against each other, to  
secure the necessary economic co-opera-  
tion, and to work out a practicable  
solution even as regards the technical  
aspects of the question. From this it is  
evident that if Hongkong, with its  
natural advantages and advanced state  
of development, cannot meet the com-  
petition that may be directed against it  
from neighbouring ports it will, in the  
words of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK,  
"deserve the consequences."

From these general considerations Mr.  
von HEINENSTAM proceeds to discuss the  
future prospects of Shanghai. He looks  
forward to the time when communication  
will be established via Peking direct with  
Irkutsk and with India and Tibet, and a  
railway, already schemed, will facilitate  
the transport of the immense Szechuan  
trade. He recalls the favourable geo-  
graphical position of the Yangtze delta  
as the outlet for Asian trade upon the  
main lines of trans-oceanic connection  
with Japan, Vancouver, San Francisco,  
the Panama Canal and South America,  
as well as with Hongkong, the Philip-  
pines, the Straits, Australia, India and  
the Suez Canal. In his opinion, the pre-  
sent training and dredging works project  
for the Whangpoo cannot satisfy the  
needs of the potential trade and com-  
munications of a greater Shanghai, say,  
ten years hence. The very best possible  
result under the existing scheme would  
be the creation of channel with a  
depth of 24, or at the utmost 27, feet at  
lowest low-water over a width of 600 feet.  
It is, therefore, necessary to come to a  
conclusion, without any avoidable delay,  
as to whether Shanghai shall fade away  
to a mere coastal depot for the local  
distribution of commodities or become a  
modern ocean harbour. The factors  
which will determine this issue are many  
and partly inter-dependent. From a  
technical point of view they include the  
policies adopted in regard to the develop-  
ment of railway communications by  
Shanghai and neighbouring ports; the  
harbour facilities, such as berthing of  
ships and storing and handling of cargo,  
which can be offered by Shanghai as  
compared with other ports in the  
vicinity; and the approaches, natural  
or artificial, to the harbour, through the  
estuary. Investigations show that there  
is no immediate danger of any change  
adversely affecting the Whangpoo em-  
bouchure or the tidal action of Woosung,  
but a periodic survey at regular intervals  
is essential. Unfavourable conditions  
exist and changes are in progress which  
directly affect the sea approaches to  
Shanghai. Mr. von HEINENSTAM sets out  
the possible steps to improve the condi-  
tions of navigation over the Yangtze bar  
and eventual measures to improve the  
depth over the bar.

Mr. A. G. H. Carruthers, of the  
Chinese Maritime Customs, has been  
transferred to Swatow.

The annual general meeting of members  
of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will  
be held at Happy Valley on May 23rd.

Messrs. E. I. Grant Smith and George  
W. Sewell, Hongkong, have been elected  
non-resident Fellows of the Royal  
Colonial Institute.  
The death took place at Canton on  
Wednesday of Mrs. Ho Wei-shi, eldest  
surviving daughter of the Hon. Mr. Wei  
Yuk, C.M.G., and widow of the late  
Mr. Ho Shut-cho, and niece by marriage  
of the late Sir Kai Ho Kai. The de-  
ceased lady, who leaves two young children,  
was in her thirty-eighth year. She had  
a large circle of friends in the Colony  
and was greatly beloved for her many  
acts of charity. The funeral will take  
place at the new cemetery at Aberdeen  
in a few days' time. His many friends  
in the Colony will deeply sympathise  
with Mr. Wei in his bereavement.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial  
Secretary, left for the North yesterday.

We are informed that, with the per-  
mission of H.E. the Governor, the Police  
Reserve will hold a series of Promenade  
Concerts this summer in the Botanical  
Gardens, weather permitting, and they  
will probably commence early in August.

The Superintendent of Mails informs  
us that a large number of articles of  
correspondence from North, China,  
Japan and America, received by the s.s.  
Fushimi Maru yesterday, were accident-  
ally damaged by fire on board the  
steamer. In many cases the damage was  
so extensive as to render the articles  
valueless and undeliverable.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
HONGKONG AND THE EX-  
CLUSION OF GERMANS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The chief objection to the exclu-  
sion of the Germans from Hongkong, at  
any rate for a considerable period after  
the war, seems to be that it would simply  
nourish hatred, and not allow time,  
which works its own cures, gradually to  
tone down, and finally obliterate, the  
very real and bitter feelings that at  
present exist between us and our  
enemies.

A policy of world-wide exclusion is  
neither practicable nor desirable, and,  
as local exceptions cannot be made, as  
a solution, why not apply protection  
throughout the Empire against the live  
Hun and his partners in the same way  
as, it is devoutly to be hoped, we shall  
protect ourselves against the products of  
their factories? In other words, let  
every enemy subject who enters British  
territory pay a yearly poll-tax, and,  
as a start, I would suggest \$5,000 per  
head in Hongkong.

The exclusion of the Hun on senti-  
mental grounds has been severely criticis-  
ed by some of your correspondents as  
un-Christian, but, say what they will,  
we are but human, and it will be long  
before we can feel at home with, and  
greet as a friend, any member of a  
nation that has been responsible for the  
long tale of atrocities which have stained  
the name of Germany for ever.

It is really difficult to follow President  
Wilson when he says that the Americans  
are not fighting the German people, with  
whom they are anxious to remain on  
terms of friendship. Apparently he has  
an idea that the average Hun is a mild,  
inoffensive person, who loathes the war,  
and is deeply ashamed of the awful deeds  
which have been committed by his nation  
during the last two and a half years  
under the guise of war. We have a  
choice collection of the Apostles of  
Kultur up here, and it is a matter of  
common knowledge that when the  
Lusitania was sunk they regarded it as  
one of the finest things they had done  
up to that time, and the equivalent of  
a glorious victory.

No, sir, the Hun is a Hun wherever  
you find him, and if we are to meet him  
in commercial warfare, after the pre-  
sent kind has finished, let him pay for  
his licence, as a kind of ticket-of-leave  
man.—Yours faithfully,

PROTECTION.

THE LATE MR. R. A. STOKES.  
SUPREME COURT TRIBUTE.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, ad-  
dressing the solicitors in the Hongkong  
Summary Court yesterday, said:—I have  
read in the newspaper this morning with  
very great regret of the death in action  
of Mr. Stokes, a member of the legal  
profession in this Colony and attached  
to the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker,  
Deacon & Harston. Mr. Stokes, a young  
man who had a very promising career  
before him in Hongkong, has now paid  
the supreme sacrifice in the cause of his  
country. I am quite sure that I am  
expressing the feelings of everyone of  
the profession in extending our profound  
sympathy to his relatives and also in  
expressing our pride in the honour which  
his gallantry has shed on the legal com-  
munity here.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, in replying,  
said:—On behalf of the members of the  
profession in the Colony to which I have  
the honour to belong I reiterate the  
words of sympathy which have just fallen  
from your Lordship.



## THE WAR.

## BATTLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

## FRENCH MOW DOWN WAVES OF ASSAULT.

## ADMIRALTY SAFEGUARDING MERCHANTMEN.

## SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

## DECLARATION OF COALITION MINISTRY.

## MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

## Franco-Belgian Front.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—During the local fighting in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt a party of the enemy, in attempting to advance in the open, were caught by our machine-gun fire and suffered heavy casualties. There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals north-westward of St. Quentin and in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, Wancourt and Arleux.

## GENERAL WARFARE.

## LATER.

We slightly advanced our positions last night north-eastward of Hargicourt.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening north-eastward of Gavrelle.

Simultaneously our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack northward of Fresnoy.

Our counter-attack during the night improved our position westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of lost ground.

We drove off a raid eastward of Armentieres.

## GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, May 10th.

A communiqué states:—South of the Oise we carried out destructive artillery fire against the German batteries at St. Gobain forest.

There was great artillery activity at Chemin des Dames.

We repulsed several counter-attacks in the Chevreux region.

Two hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's action.

A local operation resulted in our capturing a German trench and 100 prisoners north-west of Rheims.

## EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, May 9th.

A communiqué states:—The struggle was most keen during the night at Chemin-des-Dames, where the enemy attempted at various points to turn us out of the positions we recently captured.

The attacks, which were made by large forces, were preceded by violent bombardments, but everywhere they were repulsed.

In the district Cerny-de-la-Bovelle and on the Monument-de-Surteuse the German twice suffered a sanguinary reverse.

A powerful effort was made further east against the California Plateau, but the German waves of assault were mown down by our barrage and machine-gun fire.

They renewed their attacks several times, despite considerable losses, in the hope of ousting us from this important position.

The enemy momentarily gained a footing in the north-east salient of the Plateau, but a bayonet charge hurried them back in disorder.

## GERMAN FIRST LINE CAPTURED.

The number of German bodies testifies absolutely to the purposeless enemy sacrifices.

Our positions were entirely maintained. We took prisoners.

We in turn attacked last night and brilliantly carried the German first-line trenches on a front of about 1,200 metres north-east of Chevreux.

We captured 160 prisoners.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 9th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless says:—The Bavarian and Frankish Regiments which stormed Fresnoy held the village against counter-attacks, and captured 100 prisoners.

We repulsed British advances at Roex and Bullecourt.

We repulsed the French after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle between Winterborg and Corbeny-Berry-au-Bac road.

## LATER.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states that the British attacks near Fresnoy and Bullecourt failed.

## GERMANS USE NEW GAS.

LONDON, May 9th.

Mr. Beach Thomas, the well-known correspondent at British Headquarters, states that the Germans are using a new gas and increasing the number of their long-range guns carrying 18 miles.

## The Balkans.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GERMAN ALLEGATION DENIED.

PARIS, May 9th.

The Macedonian communiqué states:—Artillery were active on the whole front.

British aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy depots at Dedli and Paljorca.

Contrary to the allegations contained in the German communiqué of May 6th, there was no attack on the Cerna salient.

## Russian Front.

## EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## EXPLOSIONS IN ENEMY BATTERIES.

PETROGRAD, May 9th.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—Our artillery north-east of Berezany caused explosions in the enemy's batteries.

We advanced north-westward of Senne towards Jenawer.

A German official report states:—We repulsed the Russians northward of Killibaba and southward of Vleput-naroud.

## MACEDONIA FRONT.

LONDON, May 9th.

A German official report states:—The enemy attacked at numerous points between Lake Prosna and Lake Doiran. Their repeated assaults heavily broke down.

There was most bitter fighting in the Cerna salient.

## Naval Activities.

## EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## SAFEGUARDING MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that since January 1st, 15 British ships had been reported overdue regarding which there was no information. The Admiralty were taking all possible steps to accelerate the entry of food-ships into ports. The Admiralty's resources did not permit their providing an individual escort to every ship, but everything that was possible had been done and was being done to safeguard merchantmen. The arrangements made could not be discussed without giving the enemy most valuable information. He had no reason to believe that the submarines learned of the routes laid down for British merchantmen.

## General.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## ROYAL NAVAL RECRUIT.

LONDON, May 10th.

H. R. H. Prince Albert has passed for active service.

## THE PRICE OF TEA.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Board of Referees has fixed the statutory percentage under the excess profits duty at 9/0 for tea companies and firms, respectively, and the Dutch East Indies at 10/11 for cocoanut companies and firms in the Middle East.

Following the warning that unless the tea prices are lowered the Government will act drastically the prices at the London sales of Indian teas yesterday fell generally three pence per pound, and in some cases where there was a fall of five pence the tea was withdrawn. This is regarded as confirming the view that with caution on the part of dealers and blenders there was no occasion for the recent record wholesale prices of 1/9 and 1/10 per pound compared with sixpence before the war.

## BRITAIN WITHDRAWS COTTON LICENCE.

THE HAGUE, May 10th.

The Dutch Overseas Trust has been informed by Great Britain that no further export licences for cotton can be granted in view of the domestic requirements of Great Britain.

## FOOD PRICES.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport has fixed the maximum retail price for maize flour and maize meal at fourpence per pound, and oatmeal, rolled oats, and flaked oats at fivepence-halfpenny.

## THE TONNAGE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money said that the tonnage situation was exceedingly serious, but more hopeful than a few weeks ago. He was of opinion that we should overcome the problem if we gave it proper attention.

## ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, May 9th.

The official report for the week ended May 6th states that 464 vessels arrived and 430 sailed. The Italian vessels sunk were seven steamers and eight sailing ships. One steamer and two sailing ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

## SILVER.

LONDON, May 10th.

The silver market is without feature and is quiet.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## LIBERTY LOAN.

NEW YORK, May 9th.

The Steel Corporation has subscribed Five Millions sterling to the Liberty Loan.

## RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Bonar Law will ask for a vote of credit for Five Millions sterling, which is a record.

## CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS.

LATER.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, in introducing the vote of credit for Five Hundred Millions, said it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. The expenditure recently exceeded this estimate. The average daily expenditure at present was £7,450,000, of which Two Millions went to the Allies and the Dominions. We were exceeding the Budget estimate for such advances by a Million daily, but he hoped the Budget estimate would still be realisable owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

## MR. BALFOUR'S GREAT SERVICE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the British Mission to the United States, paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice of Mr. A. J. Balfour in undertaking the Mission. He affirmed that no service in Mr. Balfour's public life had been greater to the State than that rendered by him in connection with the Mission. (Loud cheers.)

## MESOPOTAMIA.

Dealing with the Mesopotamia success, Mr. Bonar Law said that no small part of the credit was due to the work of the General Staff at Home, which made the arrangements. Part of the credit was also due to the splendid courage and ardour of the troops—(cheers)—but much credit was due to General Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order. (Cheers.)

## LATEST CABLES.

## WESTERN FRONT PROGRESS.

Referring to the Western Front, he said that the rapidity of their attack forestalled the enemy, who had to fight in the open and suffered heavy losses before the trenches which they had not had time to prepare. Since April 1st we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns, 227 trench-mortars, while in the first 24 days on the Somme we advanced 3½ miles on a six-mile front. We had now advanced 2½ miles on a 20-mile front. There were now twice as many German divisions against us as were on the Somme, and half of these had to be withdrawn. Our casualties in the present offensive were from 50 to 75 per cent less than on the Somme. Our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority, in connection with which he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

If we wish to realise how much has been done on the Western Front, let us picture our feelings at the same period as the battle of Arras, we lost 20,000 prisoners and the same number of guns as the Germans lost. (Cheers.)

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, he said there was a sum of Thirty Millions sterling during the period under review which could not be regarded as a real expenditure. The expenses of the Dominions Governments were paid here and reimbursed by the Dominions Governments. In April we paid out but did not receive. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose the Budget estimate of expenditure for the year would not be approximately correct.

Referring to operations on the western front, he said it was inevitable that progress was slow. One of the most encouraging features of the battle, however, was the almost hysterical German communique about imaginary victories in order to keep up the courage of the people. The extent of the German failure was well illustrated by the figures he had quoted.

## EARLIER CABLES. COALITION MINISTRY FOR RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 9th.

The Government has declared in favour of a Coalition Ministry.

Mr. Kerensky communicated the declaration to the Duma committee, the Council of the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates, and to the Socialists, inviting their participation.

## ORDER IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 9th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that everything is now most orderly. The situation arising from the Government's Note to the Allies appears to have been cleared up. The Government's firmness has strengthened their influence in the country, while the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have shown a reasonableness which was not expected by the pacifists. The power of the Delegates is shown by the strict obedience of the people to their orders not to hold demonstrations.

## THE BALFOUR MISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

The Balfour Mission was received in the Senate with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech, said that Germany had blundered in thinking that Great Britain and America were afraid to fight. "My confidence in the issue has redoubled since you have thrown in your lot. I do not believe that Germany can win by her submarines. The war will not be settled by the sinking of neutral ships and the drowning of women and children. It will be settled by hard fighting. I have no doubt that success will crown our efforts, and that posterity will regard the union of America, Great Britain and France as marking a new epoch in civilisation."

## GEN. HAIG THANKS MUNITIONERS.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that Field-Marshal Haig has written to the Minister of Munitions stating that the Army during the recent operations appreciated the efforts of the workers to supply guns, rifles, ammunition, aircraft, and tanks. The Army knows that it can rely upon the workers to maintain their efforts to ensure that the Army will lack nothing in the future fighting. The reduction of the number of "prematures" proves that the manufacture, filling and inspection have reached a high standard.

## PEACE TERMS RUMOURS.

LONDON, May 9th.

A flood of rumours has suddenly arisen in Switzerland pointing to another German Chancellor crisis.

It is even reported that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will succeed Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is noteworthy that Count Hertling, who recently returned from a visit to Vienna, writing to a Bavarian newspaper asserts that Germany does not need an indemnity, but that the Peace Terms must include the return of the German Colonies and seized ships, and permission for German trade to continue as before the war in all overseas countries.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## N.Y.K. SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.

According to the Asahi, an agreement has been reached between the Japanese and British Governments by which the N.Y.K. European liners will extend their service to Liverpool. They will hereafter touch alternately at London and Liverpool.

## THE STABLE BOYS' VIEW.

A well known Sydney jockey tells the following story at the expense of a trainer in Victoria. The trainer in question employs 20 or 30 stable boys, who recently complained that the food provided them was not up to the standard. The trainer was surprised, and decided that if the lads were justified in their complaints matters would be immediately remedied. He arrived just as the boys were sitting down to the morning meal. "Look at that," said a red-haired, grizzled faced youth holding out a chop at the end of a fork. The trainer sniffed the morsel, and in a hesitating manner volunteered that he thought it was on the farm. "On the farm," he blurted out, "rejoiced the youth; 'why, it's half-way down the straight!'"

## THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

## HOME SECRETARY SAYS THE PRESS WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO THE DICTATION SUGGESTED.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Dillon complained that during the last few months the censorship had been put to a wholly new use which constituted a new policy. Lord Milner went on a mission to Russia, and while in that country he made speeches which had been suppressed. The Morning Post, Petrograd correspondent, who must be taken as having been inspired by the British Embassy, stated in his communication of February 27th that the general impression made on the Russian public was that the members of the Conference had been not a little disquieted by the internal affairs of Russia, but that this impression was prone to vitiate.

The practice of the Government in the censorship was to pass things, no matter how false, provided that they supported the view which they desired to cultivate for the moment, which was to suppress news, however true, which told against that view. He had in his hand a copy of The Daily Telegraph of March 10th, some days after the outbreak of the revolution, in which were published extracts from letters received from Dr. Dillon, the great letters which were suppressed. The first was dated Paris, January 18th, and The Telegraph evidently was not allowed to publish it until March 19th. In that letter Dr. Dillon spoke of the probability of a revolution, and made some animadversions regarding M. Shustegovitch.

That continued Mr. Dillon, was one of the friends of Lord Milner, who came home and boasted of the great result of his mission in that he had cultivated relations of intimate friendship with that criminal, who was lying in goal awaiting trial for his life. In another letter Dr. Dillon went on to say that revolution was absolutely inevitable. That was the truth, and if it had been published it would have told us here where we were two months before the revolution took place. When Lord Milner came home, with all the honours of his mission on his brow, he issued a most false, scandalous, and deceptive interview, which was passed by the censor, and sent out to the British people with all the authority of the Government. The revolutionists were already complaining bitterly of the tone of some newspapers in the country. He could not help connecting that with the whole tone of the Milner campaign. As regarded the submarines menace, Mr. Dillon complained that the Government had not fulfilled their promise to give more information than their predecessors had done. Information was also suppressed by the Government concerning the Salonika expedition, which enterprise he regarded as nothing less than moonstruck madness.

HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY. Sir G. Cave said Mr. Dillon had made a general charge that the censorship was one-sided, suppressed facts the Government disliked, and encouraged other statements that were untrue. That general statement was wholly unfounded. The other wholly untrue or of such a nature that if published they would interfere with the conduct of the war. Mr. Dillon had said that general directions were given to the Press as to what they should publish, and that pressure was put upon the Press to publish these statements, and no others. He did not believe the Press of Great Britain would submit to any attempt of that sort, and it was inconceivable to him that any Government should venture to say to the Press, "This is our view, publish it; if you do not you will suffer." Mr. Dillon: I did not make that charge. I said a custom had arisen of issuing documents advising the Press to propagate certain views. I said the Press were not bound to act on the advice, but that the censor had the power to annoy them.

Sir G. Cave said that was the statement he had in mind, and that amounted to a charge that the Press were coerced. He did not believe the Press would submit. Nothing was done except to guide the Press as to what was true. Mr. Dillon complained that Lord Milner's speeches in Petrograd were suppressed in this country. He himself had read some of them in this country, so that statement was not wholly true. He would like Mr. Dillon to mention one speech of Lord Milner's telegraphed to Great Britain which was suppressed. If anything was suppressed in Russia, well, the Press Bureau of Great Britain could not be held responsible. He confessed he had very little sympathy with those members who complained that their curiosity with regard to military matters was not satisfied by what was allowed to appear in the Press. The whole of the information had been given which could be given without injury to the conduct of the war. He entirely denied that statements which were known to be untrue were allowed to be published, or that there was any desire on the part of the Government to publish only what they liked, and to suppress what they disliked.

The questions from The Daily Telegraph read by Mr. Dillon were explained at the time of their publication. (The Daily Telegraph) extracts from private letters written by Dr. Dillon, which had not been submitted to the censor.

## GERMAN AEROPLANES FELL BY FRENCH AVIATORS IN 1916.

The German Government is trying to make neutrals believe that they lost only 221 machines in 1916. To show how far below the truth this figure is, it is sufficient to state that French aviators alone accounted for 417 German aeroplanes in 1916—2 in January, 17 in February, 22 in March, 27 in April, 41 in May, 18 in June, 49 in July, 49 in August, 70 in September, 41 in October, 28 in November, and 42 in December. In addition to these 417 machines whose destruction is absolutely certain and confirmed by the rigorous control carried out in each air-squadron, account must be taken of 105 other German aeroplanes whose fall cannot be given as certain, but which, in any case, received serious damage.







## PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

## HOLIDAY TRIPS TO WITNESS THE TORTURES.

It was related the other day by a British prisoner of war just returned from Ruhleben, Samuel Orme, of Port Sunlight, a ship's cook, that he was first interned at Sennelager, where he had to submit to the indignity of being clean shaven on one side only of head and face. The incident is fully described in *Sixteen months in four German prisons* (Sampson Low, Marston, & Co.). The narrator is Mr. Henry Mahoney, who left this country for Russia on August 1st, 1914, was arrested on board a train in his endeavour to get back to the Dutch frontier from Berlin, and narrowly escaped being shot as a spy in that he had a camera on him. The book's interest lies less in the narrator's own experiences than in his unemotional description of the scenes he witnessed. Major Bach was the brutal military commander of the Sennelager Prisoners' Camp.

There was one party of British prisoners whom Major Bach singled out for specially harsh and brutal treatment. The invincible High Seas Fleet upon one of its sporadic ventures into salt water during the very earliest days of the war, stumbled across a fleet of grimly crawling unmercifully pursuing their usual peaceful occupation. The whole of the fishermen were made prisoners and were despatched to Sennelager. But Major Bach steadfastly refused to believe that they were simply fishermen pursuing their ordinary tasks. To his narrow and distorted mind a man on a trawler was only toiling in the sea for one or both of two purposes. The one was laying mines; the other was mine-sweeping. Each man was submitted to the indignity of having one half of his head shaved clean, one half of his beard cut away. The men branded in this manner presented a strange spectacle, and one which afforded Major Bach endless amusement.

One has to read a record such as this book to understand how thoroughly brutality and bullying are ingrained in the German nature. There are exceptions, but only sufficient to prove the rule. Dr. Ascher, the civilian doctor at Sennelager, was one, and he did his best to stand between the wretched prisoners and the brute Bach who was in military control. The gravest offence in Germany is insult to the uniform, which practically permits the latest joined recruit to take the law into his own hands and to deal out summary punishment with bayonet or butt, certainly wherever a prisoner of war is concerned. The one check on the brutality of a camp appears to be a high death-roll, though that does not operate when there is an epidemic of typhus, as Witteberg proves, and in other camps it is dodged by sending prisoners to civil hospitals in the neighbourhood.

People who talk glibly of a revolution in Germany, a rising of the civil population against the militarists, can have no idea of the military terrorism under which all classes dwell. A German who commits an offence against the uniform or against the State will be shown no more mercy than a prisoner of war. Mr. Mahoney's experience of the torture chambers of West prison in August, 1914, is evidence of this. "The German warders never attempt to correct by words, the rifle is a handy weapon. Consequently, your body speedily assumes a shape comparable with its patches of black and blue." Even in the days of the food was abominably insufficient in quantity and vile in character. In fact there is abundant evidence that the semi-starvation of prisoners of war has from the outset been the approved policy at all prisoner camps in Germany, with, maybe, one or two exceptions. For Germans to declare it was forced on them by the British blockade is a lie.

We hear so much about the German "will" theory—the will to victory, etc., that it is as well not to forget that in the eyes of the present rulers of Germany, the assumption of individuality is laughed at; liberty consists in going exactly where you are told; no man calls his soul his own because the soul is not recognised under the German code, only the body, which is maltreated until its owner becomes an unresisting dumb animal in the hands of his persecutor. A little time ago a play was produced in London called "Augustus does his Bit," holding up to ridicule the British military officer. It was laughed at here, and the worst punishment its author received was reproof for bad taste by certain critics. But in Berlin had such a play conceivably found its way on the stage the author and all concerned would have been seized and hauled into prison, like cable. We have to envisage this essential difference in the nature and character of the British and German peoples if we wish to arrive at a right understanding of the two nations. The deepest impression that this recital of German prison experience leaves is how entirely the whole German nation is beneath the heel of the soldier, especially the Prussian soldier.

There is a good deal told about the cruel punishment of tying to the post for the most trifling offences. It was a form of horrible torture, for the prisoner was so tightly bound as to stop circulation in hands and feet. For three hours, greatly extended to eight hours, prisoners of war of all nationalities had to undergo it.

## MAN FOR MAN.

[BY GORDON HELSBY.]

A calm September night on the British front. In a shallow hole, slightly in advance of the wire barricade, crouch six dark figures at a listening post. Two hands crane forward over the lip of the crater. The remaining four men talk among themselves in very low tones, which fall upon the ears of a listening officer, who has just slipped into the hole beside them. The sudden flare of a "Very light" compels him to lie low. This is the scrap of the conversation which he is just in time to hear.

"I don't know about that, I'd rather have a fat wife than a thin one. Fat means good temper."

Another muffled voice takes up the argument and more breezy opinions are exchanged in the same whispered tones. Only those who know the hundred and one big and little discomforts of lying in a muddy shell-hole in No-Man's-land for an eight-hour stretch can understand the wonders of such light-hearted chat at such a time and place. These men, who had come into the front-line for the first time only four weeks before, had one of the worst jobs in all the trying experience of trench warfare. At intervals, unpleasantly irregular, a shower of machine-gun bullets whizzed over the hole in which they found their precarious shelter and, at any moment, a "Very light" more carefully fired than the rest, might reveal their presence to one of the German look-outs. It was an eight-hour's gamble with death. And yet they banter cheerfully about the merits of a fat and thin wife.

Another little picture—the comparison will speak for itself.

A small raid—one of the hundreds which take place during normal operations—and a small party, about 16, creeping forward to the German lines. A sudden flash barely 30 yards away—

"Very light" sent up from an enemy listening post. Almost before it bursts into a flickering flare, lighting up the shell-torn ground around, the raiding party is as still as death. Not more than a second is required for every man to throw himself prone. In a few minutes the party is moving forward again, but with greater caution this time. More Very lights flare up. The enemy listening post cannot be more than 20 yards away and yet the presence of the raiding party is still undiscovered. If the post were alert, if the sentries were keeping a proper look-out, they must have seen the wiggling figures. The officer in charge is puzzled. Quickly and quietly, word is passed down the file. The officer and the four leading men creep away to the left. Five minutes later the listening post is no more. The whole thing was ridiculously easy. The four Boches who composed it had given in without attempting to fight. They had not fought because they had been too nervous even to keep a look-out. That was why the raiding party had come up unseen. The Very lights had been sent up blindly, and the sentries had not dared to look over the top of the shell-hole. The raiders were out to obtain a prisoner for identification purposes. They got four with much greater ease than they ever expected.

That is the spirit which is losing the war for the Boche.

These two little snap-pictures are not the exception; they are the rule. I have seen a company of Bavarians wait stolidly for our attack, standing in front of their shattered wire. But this show of bravery was soon over. As soon as our men were within a few yards of their trenches, with his machine-gun spitting hundreds of rounds of death to the minute, the German is a formidable foe. At close quarters he is still a foe to be reckoned with; but only very seriously if he does put up a fight. It is, in nine cases out of ten, with the desperation of a rat driven into a corner. The German Army is a wonderful machine, but its men cannot fight by themselves. Separate they are useless. But the British soldier is a fighter. The instinct is in him. Whether he is led or by himself, he will fight with his wits, with such weapons as he has to hand, and with all his heart.

The Boche has lost at last the advantage of his superior machine-guns and his artillery. These have been matched and surpassed by the Allies, and the time is coming when the German Army will have to meet its enemies man for man and stand or fall by the fighting quality that is in each man. Those who have seen them at close quarters have no doubts of the result.

Apparently taken to heart only to accentuate the torture.

"Sunday was the day of days which the tyrant preferred for meeting out his punishment. The governing reason for the selection of this day was because it offered such a novel entertainment for the gaping German crowds. The public, already mentioned, were invited to the camp on Sunday mornings to see the prisoners. Young girls and raw recruits considered a trip to Sennelager on the chance of seeing a writhing, tortured prisoner as one of the delights of the times, and a sight which should not be missed on any account. They clustered on the path on the opposite side of the road facing the stake, laughing and joking among themselves. The recruits, who openly manifested their intense amusement, cheered frantically when the tortured wretch gave an abnormally wild and ear-piercing shriek of pain. At his screams, groans, and desperate attempts to release himself, the girls would laugh as gaily as if witnessing the antics of a clown at a circus, and were unrestrained in their applause."

Is it conceivable that such a scene could take place in England at this time of day? One knows that there are regions in the East where prolonged tortures are still considered a recognised object of mirth, but we had thought Western Europe had done for ever with this barbarism. One is inclined to ask in dismay how is it possible to treat with a State in the future, which not only officially sanctions these barbarities but actually encourages its officers to play the part of showman—Land and Water.

## IRISH PROBLEM.

## [ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REACH SETTLEMENT.]

Another attempt is to be made to reach a settlement of the Irish problem. Mr. Bonar Law made the announcement in the House of Commons recently after a two hours' debate, in which a welcome spirit of reason and condition animated every speaker.

We have decided, said the Leader of the House, that, in spite of the risk of failure, it is worth while for us, on our own responsibility, to make another attempt to reach a settlement. Loud rang the cheers from every quarter of the House. It was just the declaration that was desired, and it was made in exactly the right form and tone, Mr. Asquith, in a couple of sentences, expressed his gratification. Better to try and fail, he said, than not try at all, and he promised a hearty co-operation.

Mr. Bonar Law did not indicate on what lines the Government intend to work. He asked for a little time, and begged the House not to get impatient. There had previously been a good deal of talk of referring the matter to a Commission, though this was not to the mind of some of those who took part in the debate. Mr. Ronald McNeill did not think the Dominion statesmen would touch it with a barge pole, and argued that, as they were all deeply committed by the Home Rule resolutions passed by the Dominion Parliaments, they could not approach the problem with impartial minds. Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was an acknowledgment of incompetence and incapacity to ask the Dominion statesmen to shoulder the responsibility of settling the question, but suggested that they might be invited to take the Home Rule Act as a basis of settlement, and shape it to the needs of the time. However, the Government will reveal their method of procedure in due time; the important thing for the moment is that they have taken their courage in both hands, and mean to make another attempt to roll the stone. Sir Hamar appeared again after a long rest, only to be greeted with a false quantity up to the top of the hill.

SACRIFICES ALL ROUND.

The discussion was like no other Irish debate that one had ever heard before. Not a harsh word was spoken. Not a rasping thing was said. There was not so much as a pin prick, let alone a sword-thrust or a poniard blow. Above all, there was no eloquence. The subject was treated too seriously by the speakers to be eloquent. It was a case of "Come, let us reason together." The happy result was that the House was delighted with the sentimental gush of which it has been too much in the past. No, the difficulties were frankly stated and faced. There is no longer any mystery about the Irish problem. No one has a delusion or an illusion left.

Sir Henry Dalziel started the debate by moving a resolution begging the Government to take the Irish problem up anew on the ground of Imperial necessity as a war measure, pure and simple, as a means to getting on more effectively with the war. Then Mr. Ronald McNeill, usually one of the most intransigent of Ulster's defenders, expressed his earnest desire for a settlement. He stressed the point that there must be sacrifice on both sides, and of course, he was anxious to show that Ulster was more willing to make concessions than the Nationalists. "That is the question," he said, pointing to Mr. Dillon, "to which we are entirely and persuasion should be directed." Mr. Bonar Law himself remarked how much easier it would be for Ulster to move towards a settlement if there were a franker recognition on the Nationalist benches that all the blame for past misunderstanding did not rest on the British Government. He therefore emphasised the necessity of sacrifice all round, as did Mr. Herbert Asquith. It is perfectly clear that the Nationalists will have to abate their demand for the stakes on coercion of the minority, and some visible sign of the unity of Ireland, such as Mr. Samuel's suggested formula.

THE DOMINION ANALOGY.

Sir Hamar Greenwood made one of the most interesting speeches of the day, in which he told the House that he was the grandson of a man who had been a rebel for the cause of Home Rule in Canada, and had taken twelve of his sons, nearly his whole family, he added, casually, with him into the rebel ranks. He pointed out that practically all the Home Rule schemes which have been given to the Colonies by the Imperial Parliament were agreed schemes in the Colonies themselves, and that this fact, rather than any other vitiated the so-called Dominion analogy in the case of Ireland.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who lectured Irishmen on the duty of thinking clearly about nationality, alone was in favour of postponing any attempt at settlement to the end of the war. The Irish problem, he said, could not be solved by a few kind words. If a House of Commons was elected, it would be full of vehement Sinn Féiners, who would make it still more difficult for the British Government to carry on the war. So he would prefer to wait for peace and "the atmosphere of rationality," which only prevails in peace time. Lord Hugh seemed quite to forget that the political atmosphere before the war was the very reverse of peaceful, and that he himself was far more overstrung solitary doubting here and now. The rest were all for settlement here and now.

The Nationalists said nothing. Mr. Redmond was away. But Mr. Dillon was there and the redoubtable Mr. David. Both sat like graven images, listening close. Their followers, lately so vocal and shrill, were dumb as stones. There was something in the wind, and the wind agency, their way. Another attentive speaker was the First Lord of the Admiralty, but the only word that Ulster's desire was to remain under the Imperial Parliament. He, too, might just as well have been a silent, inscrutable mask at the side of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Duke. In face of past failures, there will be no undue optimism. Nevertheless, the wind is blowing, and at least now Sir Hamar has it at his back—Daily Telegraph.

## GERMANY'S LOST EMPIRE.

## SPLENDID ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

[BY JOHN H. HARRIS.]

Fortunately for every interest concerned, the German colonies possess very little gold, although it is true that the diamond fields of German South-West are almost as valuable as those of Kimberley. The chief value of the German colonies is an agricultural one, given a new colonial system, given sound principles of administration, Germany's late colonial empire will repay investment a hundredfold.

Prior to the outbreak of war the price of animal fats had increased enormously, and there was a steadily growing demand for vegetable butters, but prejudicially based largely on ignorance, erected a solid barrier against "margarine" or "nut butter." With the ever increasing cost of living, prejudice has broken down, and the consumption of margarine has become so general at the family table that even the autocrats of the kitchen are graciously condescending to consume "nut butter."

Every German colony, with the exception of German South-West, is suited to the production of vegetable butter and its allied food products, while even German South-West will assist if cotton can be grown, for cotton-seed also spells butter. The four main vegetable butter agencies in the German colonies are (a) the oil palm, (b) copra, (c) ground nut, (d) coconut. Two are the products of the palm trees of perennial growth, one a surface plant and the other from the earth kernel. The cocoa bean also produces butter, but at a price which prohibits consumption, but permits its use for the personal adornment of the fair sex.

## THE BUTTER PRODUCTS.

Alike queen over all, both in beauty and productivity, is the oil palm found almost everywhere in Togoland and the Cameroons. Lord Harcourt recently pointed out that within the last seven years the value of the exports of raw butter products from Britain's West African possessions had "increased from £2,400,000 to £5,300,000," and there is good reason to hope that the next seven years will see the figure rise over £10,000,000. There is no reason whatever why, under suitable conditions, the Cameroons and Togoland should not export £5,000,000 within a few years. The oil palm, growing everywhere, needs little cultivation; it only requires reasonable protection to give forth continuous supplies of butter. The coconut palm, the dried flesh of whose nut provides copra, requires cultivation, and only grows within some 200 miles of sea in the "German East Africa" and the possessions of the South Pacific have large coconut industries. In 1912 "German East Africa" plantations contained 800,000 coconut palms, which on a low average, should soon be producing 25,000,000 coconuts per annum. The ground nut is the favourite little "monkey nut" which grows as an annual crop just beneath the surface of the soil. Every German colony produces the ground nut, of which Europe requires about 100,000 tons per annum. The seed of the cotton plant, but little larger than the English pea, gives a useful oil for butter, and still more attractive ingredient for fancy pastry.

## COCOA AND RUBBER.

The other two main products in German colonies are cocoa and rubber. But the German colonial policy of retaining plantation production as far as possible in the hands of white ownership was not merely inimical to the natives, but unsound from the financial point of view. This policy involved such heavy charges upon the industry that although Germany had 20,000,000 rubber trees, the planters could not compete with British rubber, which now dominates the world's markets. The same policy is primarily responsible for the failure of the cocoa industry. Germany's cocoa-producing areas in West Africa cannot measure less than 100,000 square miles, whilst the British areas can hardly exceed 75,000; yet the British cocoa production from the smaller area now exceeds 24,000,000, whereas the German production barely reaches £200,000.

There is only one way by which Germany's colonies can be made a success by the efficient help of the black producer. White labour in any capacity is expensive; moreover, white labour either starves or kills itself in the tropics. The relationship of the white man to indigenous production is that of a teacher, that of leading the native to adopt more scientific methods of planting, growing, harvesting, and marketing, higher supplies of nut butter, copra, rubber, sugar, and hemp. It is only by this policy that the late German colonies will be made fruitful and a blessing alike to the colonies and to European and American civilisation.

## GRUESOME GERMAN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Paris Journal says that the technical paper, the *Chemischer Zeitung*, published on November 18th, 1916, the following advertisement: "The Eckbolsheim-Thermochemical Co., Strasbourg, on account of the departure of our manager we require an engineer, free from military obligations, to direct technically and commercially our factory for the destruction of dead bodies." The name of the factory leaves no doubt respecting the nature of the work carried on in this thermochemical factory which comprises the chemical treatment and utilisation of dead bodies.

The statement in the *Gazette* made by the American Consul, who left Germany at the same time as Mr. Cernad, fully confirms this. The enemy is reduced to extremities in order to obtain explosives.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST NIGHT! AT 9.15 LAST NIGHT!

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AND FULL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

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FRIDAY, MAY 11th.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT!  
SPECIAL BENEFIT IN AID OF THE  
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PRICES OF ADMISSION £3, £2 &amp; £1.

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.

Grown on British owned plantations  
in the British West Indian Island  
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Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat  
Lime JuiceThe finest health beverage. Warranted  
by a British firm of world-wide renown.  
Of All Grocers.  
Evans & Sons, Ltd., London & Liverpool.MORE ABOUT THE  
DARDANELLES.PLAN TO ACT BEFORE TURKEY  
JOINED GERMANY DEPRECATED  
BY WAR OFFICE.

In anticipation of speeches by Mr. Asquith, the ex-Premier, and Mr. Winston Churchill, former Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons on the Dardanelles campaign, the Government issued a White Paper to Parliament containing in its own words, "certain notes which, so far as the public interest will allow, will replace the sense of some portions omitted from the full report of the Dardanelles Commission." The chief effect of the revelations is to show that Mr. Churchill at the end of August, 1914, being of opinion that Turkey was about to join the Central Powers, proposed a plan for the seizure of the Gallipoli Peninsula "by means of a Greek army of adequate strength," with a view to admitting a British fleet to the Sea of Marmora. General Charles E. Callwell, Director of Military Operations at the War Office, pointed out that this would prove an extremely difficult operation and that it would not be justifiable to undertake it with an army of less than 60,000. It is also shown that the Admiralty officials believed the appearance of a British fleet would be the signal for a revolution in Constantinople and that the Dardanelles forts were short of ammunition.

On March 1st, 1915, the British Minister at Athens telegraphed that M. Venizelos, then Greek Premier, proposed to offer the co-operation of a Greek army corps of three divisions. The British Minister, the following day, added that the King of Greece already had been sounded on this proposal and that he had heard the King "wanted war." On March 17th General Sir Arthur Paget, who was engaged on a special mission in the Balkans, sent a telegram to Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, as follows: "The operations against the Dardanelles have made a deep impression. All possibility of Bulgaria attacking any Balkan State that might side with the Entente is now over, and there is some reason to think that the Bulgarian Army will move against Turkey, to co-operate in the Dardanelles operations."—*New York Times*.

## GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY

## TENDENCY TRACED BY FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL IN 1905.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Shaw asked the Prime Minister whether, towards the close of 1905 or in the early weeks of 1906, a minute was drawn up by Sir Eyre Crowe, of the Foreign Office, in which the development and tendencies of German foreign policy were traced, whether that minute touched upon the possibility of conflict between Great Britain and Germany; and whether, in view of the interest and importance of the subjects treated, he would cause a copy of the minute to be laid upon the table of the House.

Lord H. Cecil, who replied, said:—Yes, sir. An extremely able memorandum was drawn up by Sir Eyre Crowe and submitted to the Secretary of State on January 1st, 1907, dealing with German policy and the grave danger with which it threatened this country. I do not think it would be in the public interest to make a precedent of the publication of secret departmental memoranda by laying the memorandum on the table of the House. I say this with reluctance, because the publication of this striking State paper would set at rest for ever the endless insinuations which have been made against the patriotism and character of one of the ablest of our public servants. (Cheers.)

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT  
8.15 p.m.—Chung Ling Soo Performance at  
the Theatre Royal.  
Monday, 14th May  
8.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary  
General Meeting.  
Friday, 18th May  
11 a.m.—China Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of  
Shareholders.  
Wednesday, 22nd May  
8.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club,  
Annual General Meeting.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.M. str. *China* arrived at Nan  
Francisco on Monday evening, May 7th.







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HANKOW	"LINAN"	On 15th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th May, Noon.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	KAMATURA MARU	FRIDAY,	8th
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shirai	15,500	June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	SHIDZUKAMARU	WED'DAY,	20th
SHIMIDSU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma	15,500	June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND  
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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

MOJI and KOBE	TENSHIN MARU	WED'DAY,	16th
	Capt. Taniguchi	8,000	May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY,	18th
	Capt. Soyeda	13,500	May, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI and KOBE	KAMO MARU	THURSDAY,	17th
	Capt. Inoue	16,000	May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	FRIDAY,	25th
	Capt. Tokuwa	21,000	May, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA	FAISHO MARU	SATURDAY,	19th
	Capt. Ogawa	8,000	May.

	BENTEN MARU	WED'DAY,	30th
	Capt. Tomita	8,000	May.

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	13,000—18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	THURS., 14th June
SHINYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	TUES., 19th June
FERISA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR., 14th July

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.  
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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ...

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Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU" ...	FRIDAY,	11th May, at 1 p.m.
"MANILA MARU" ...	WED'DAY,	23rd May, at 3 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing from Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ...	SUNDAY,	13th May, at Noon.
"JOSEPH MARU" ...	MONDAY,	14th May, at 8 a.m.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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**COMMERCIAL.**

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		May 10th.
<b>ON LONDON.—</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	2 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	...	3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	...	3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 3 months' sight	...	3 1/2
Credit, at 3 months' sight	...	3 1/2
Accountancy Bill, at 3 months' sight	...	3 1/2
<b>ON PARIS.—</b>		
Bank Bill, on demand	...	3 1/2
Credit, at 3 months' sight	...	3 1/2
<b>ON NEW YORK.—</b>		
Bank Bill, on demand	...	56 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	...	...
<b>ON BOULVARD.—</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	...
Bank Bill, on demand	...	nom.
<b>ON CALCUTTA.—</b>		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	...
Bank Bill, on demand	...	nom.
<b>ON SHANGHAI.—</b>		
Bank Bill, at sight	...	nom.
Exchange, 30 days' sight	...	...
ON MANILA.—On demand	...	110 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand—Poco	...	113 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	...	101 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	...	117 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	...	3 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	...	28 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	...	5 1/2
STANDARD, Bank's Buying Rate	...	8 1/2 p.m.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton	...	548.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	...	57 1/2

## APPENDIX E

	20 cents	pieces	per cent
Hongkong...	20		\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong...	10	"	0.10 "
Canton...	20	"	\$5.88 discount
Canton...	10	"	\$5.60 "

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 10TH MAY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$7124		\$4 16/- for 1918
<b>INSURANCES.</b>				
Chong	\$50	\$350		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$20	\$146, buyers		\$8 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325, buyers		\$27 for 1915
North China	25	Tls. 160		\$74 for 1915
Union	\$100	\$270, sales		\$60 for 1915
Yangtze	\$60	\$217		\$21 for 1915
<b>SHIPPING.</b>				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$384, sellers		\$5 int. a/c 1916/17
Canlon Steamboats	\$15	\$112, sellers		\$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	25	\$447 x. div.		0/- for 1916
Do. Def.	25	\$1005, x. div., but		\$0/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$31, buyers		\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/16
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar	\$100	\$1184		\$12 for 1916
Malacca Sugar	\$30	\$30, buyers		5 Ps. for 1916
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.</b>				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$80, sellers		\$4 and bonus of for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$123, sales		\$5 and bonus of for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 90, buy.		Tls. 71 for year ending 30/4/16
<b>LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Central Estates	\$100	\$89, buyers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$100, buy.		\$3 for 1 year \$7 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$974		30 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$64, buyers		\$2 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$53		\$5.25 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$77, buyers		
<b>OILS.</b>				
Langkat	\$10	Tls. 17, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	21	\$107, buyers		3/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	21	33/-		9/- for 1916/18
<b>MINING.</b>				
Kailash	21	\$176, buyers		1/- int. a/c year ending 30/6/16
Runde	21	\$2.70		None since 1910
Tromoh	21	27/6, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
<b>CORROD MILLS.</b>				
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 150, buy.		Ts. 2 for year ending 31/10/16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	(Tls. 14), buyers		T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 1214, buy.		Tls. 8 for year ending 30/6/16
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5	Tls. 54		Nil for 1915
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
China Borneo	\$12	\$8		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	\$5	\$42		None since 1906
China Providents	\$10	\$8		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$8	\$234, buyers		\$3 for year ending 31/7/16
Green Island Cement	\$7.25	\$3, buyers		40 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$442 x. div., buyers		\$3 for year ending 28/2/17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$151		\$11 for 1916
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$284		\$2 and bonus of for 1916
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		None for year ending 31/5/16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	\$6.70, sales		30% for 1916
Pak Tram Old	\$10	\$250		72 for year ending 31/5/16
Do. New	\$1	\$1		do. do. 1916
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$3.40, buy.		25 cents for year ending 31/5/16
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$16		\$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$6.30, buy.		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6.60, sellers		None since 1914

**W. M. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,**  
AGENTS, HONGKONG.

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[illegible]

**VERNON & SMYTH.** Share Brokers.